

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1895.

NUMBER 36

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*

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Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:  
The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.  
Tug Boats always ready for service.  
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, St. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

## W. R. CASSELS & Co.

31 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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## HOTEL CARSON

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Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

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Bonds pass the door.

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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to F. MENTGES.

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## HOTEL DE CINTRA

Parlors and Rooms for Families

RESTAURANT

of the highest order with moderate prices.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

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Special attention given to the Sec-  
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Best Balbriggan and guaranteed fast color.

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs for

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prices. No trouble to show our  
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Dr. Azevedo Sodré, }  
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William P. Massie, Accountant.

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ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

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Water supplied on short notice.

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER.

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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## Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE  
and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDER, Ayrshire  
POLMOUTH, Shropshire " Scotland

Sinks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,  
and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all  
works.

All information concerning the above can be had on  
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Rio de Janeiro.

## Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—65, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março and  
Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—N<sup>o</sup> 46, Rua  
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, na Vi-  
conde de Iguay (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM  
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exaristo da Velha. Morn-  
ing service Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service  
during cool season according to notice. Holy communion  
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and  
on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning ser-  
vice, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do  
Cafeteiro. English service at 12 m. Sundays Lecture:  
services Thursdays, 7.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sun-  
days: 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays—Rua Riochelo N. 108,  
7.30 p. m. Thursdays—E. A. TULLY and JOSE DA  
COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. at  
Fábrica Canôes, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev.  
A. J. MELLO.

PROTESTANT CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7  
p. m. Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capanga No. 13.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and  
7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. H. HAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

## Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-  
cian, Office: 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours  
from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-  
cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine.  
Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda. Hours from 2-4 p. m. Resi-  
dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96  
Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-  
ENCY.—Rua São de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the  
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,  
Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical  
books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING  
ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to  
6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

KIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—  
35, Rua da Saúde, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDIMERT, Mis-  
sioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of  
left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission  
or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga  
de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese  
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. ; Worship at 11  
a. m. ; Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 2 1/2  
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays.  
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

On the 27th ult. redeemed government  
notes representing a value of 2,409,050 dollars were  
incinerated. The total value of redeemed paper  
incinerated up to that date was 11,657,135 dol. 18  
cents, of which sum 8,285,088 dol. 18 cents was in  
treasury bills, and 3,372,050 in government  
notes.—*Chilian Times*, Aug. 3.

The committee named by the government to  
report as to the most favorable spot for the erec-  
tion of a hospital for consumptive patients has sent  
in an exhaustive report in which the medical  
men consider the most suitable place to be Tam-  
boraque, situated at a height of 9,826 feet above  
the river Rimac which forms a pretty cascade  
close by. Tamboraque possesses a station on the  
Lima and Oroya railroad and is only a short dis-  
tance from the towns of San Mateo and Matucana.  
—*Peruvian Mail*.

A bill for the organization of the national  
guard has been presented to Congress. Its main  
provisions are that all Chilians (with the customary  
exceptions) from the age of 20 to 40 years are  
obliged to serve. The guard is to be divided  
into active, passive and sedentary, to the first  
will belong the men in active service, to the second  
those who have served in the first and have at-  
tained 21 years, and to the third those who have  
served in the second and have attained 30 years.—  
*Chilian Times*, Aug. 3.

What is attracting attention just now, and  
calls for the prompt action of the authorities, is the  
abusive and disorderly conduct of a great many  
officers: the daily papers are full of accounts of  
outrages and disorders committed by ruffians, who  
think that because they wear a white cap, and  
have some gold lace about them, they are amenable  
to no laws or authorities. These fellows should be  
taught that the first duty of a man, who wears a  
uniform, is to make it respected, but never to  
disgrace it, or the country which permits him to  
wear it. Only last night at 10.50 p. m. in the Pla-  
zuela de San Francisco we saw a man (Haven  
forgot the name) with a white cap and officer's  
uniform, beat a woman most cruelly: the "guardian  
of public order" was calmly slumbering meanwhile  
on one of the marble seats in the plazuela: on our  
passing the policeman the cowardly ruffian cleared  
out.—*Peruvian Mail*, June 29.

## COFFEE GROWING IN PERU.

The following interesting particulars are taken  
from a pamphlet on this subject, published at Lima  
in July of last year:—

"Peru has been known for many years as a coffee  
producing country, but the coffee grown on the  
coast has been absorbed by domestic consumption,  
and Peru's appearance as an exporter of coffee is of  
recent date, although she is now likely to be a

considerable competitor with other countries.  
Coffee planting began and coffee is still cultivated  
near the port of Pacasmayo, with success. But  
although the cultivation on the coast could be  
somewhat extended, it must always remain restric-  
ted, as there are only certain favored localities  
in which the planter can hope for a good return.

"The region which Peru offers to the coffee  
planter, unsurpassed in fertility, and almost unlim-  
ited in extent, is situated on the eastern slopes of  
the Andes, at a height of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet  
above the sea, among the network of streams and  
rivers that find their way into the great affluents  
of the Amazon. This region, known as the  
montaña, has hitherto been shut out from the world  
by lack of communications, and above all by the  
difficulty of crossing the high ridge of the Cordillera  
that runs it from the coast. In spite of these  
difficulties coffee has been cultivated both in the  
south in the gold-bearing districts of Sandia and  
Carabaya and in the centre of Peru in the valleys  
of Chanchamayo, Vicos, and Huanuco. It is the  
Chanchamayo district, for most of the coffee that  
passes under the names of Vicos or Huanuco comes  
from Chanchamayo, which is the real coffee-plan-  
ting district of Peru, and it is the production of  
this region that has elevated Peru to the rank of a  
coffee exporting country. This is due to the com-  
pletion of the Central Oroya railway by the  
Peruvian Corporation to its present terminus at  
Oroya, giving railway carriage over the crest of  
the Cordillera, and also to the opening up of the  
Perene and adjacent valleys, which form its pro-  
longations. Oroya is about 60 miles from the  
Chanchamayo valley, and there is a fair road all  
the way, passing through the town of Tarma, the  
capital of a department, with good hotels and some  
7,000 inhabitants. The Chanchamayo valley,  
itself about 10 miles long, is now in the hands of  
private owners, but the rich and far more extensive  
valleys beyond it of the Perene, Paucartambo,  
and Rio Colorado have now been linked on to La  
Merced, the last town in Chanchamayo, by the  
extension of the Tarma-Chanchamayo road, through a  
short but difficult defile. The output of coffee  
from the whole region was about 1,500 tons in  
1893, but extensive planting has lately taken place  
and production will shortly be trebled.

"It is considered that coffee can be raised at the  
expense of five Peruvian soles per quintal, or  
100 lbs., the yield of a tree after the third year  
being about 3 lbs. Clearing ground is easy, the  
hill-sides being covered with dense but light  
timber, easily felled and burned. The average  
cost of clearing away may be taken at 65 soles  
(\$6 10s.) a hectare, or 26 soles (\$2 12s.) per  
acre. The number of plants that can be planted  
with advantage on a hectare is about 1,700 to  
1,800, or say 700 to the acre, although a larger  
number are often put into the ground. Young  
plants can be obtained for 5 soles (10s.) per 1,000.

"Coffee is usually bought at the planter's door  
by Italian houses in Tarma at prices varying from  
18 soles (\$1 16s.) to 30 soles (\$3), and the cost  
of transport of a quintal from Chanchamayo or  
from the Perene to the port of Callao by mule and  
railway is from 4 to 5 soles per quintal. Recent  
lots have been sold in New York at 22s. (gold)  
per lb., a price which is equal to that of the best  
Mexican or Central American, with the exception  
of one or two favor of qualities, and will improve  
when the coffee is better cleared for the market.  
Freight to New York from Callao by the Mer-  
chant's line is 1/3 per ton, while the British Royal  
Mail Company have recently put down their rates  
from 1/5 to 1/4, in expectation of increased pro-  
duction.

"The principal difficulty of cultivation in the  
Peruvian mountains lies in the broken character of  
the ground. This in itself is favourable to coffee  
cultivation, as the hill-sides afford slopes where  
the young plants can be raised without being ex-  
posed to the sun all day long, and the expense of  
protecting the young plants by artificial shade is  
avoided. But the broken ground and frequent  
steams, the necessity of bridges and cuttings, &c.,  
render the question of communications the most  
important of all. It is this reason that makes the  
opening up of the Perene so significant, in which  
valley the Peruvian Corporation possesses a con-  
cession in perpetual proprietorship of 1,250,000  
acres. Planters are unwilling to settle alone from  
the main roads and to face the cost of keeping  
open trails through the forest and of bridging  
rivers, where these primary necessities are not  
undertaken by large capital or by associated  
effort. There is, therefore, considerable reluctance  
in taking up free grants from the government  
away from the main communications, and a ten-  
dency to move into lands like those of the Peruvian  
Corporation, where solid bridges and roads have  
been made and are maintained. Moreover, the  
free concessions granted by the Peruvian govern-  
ment have been characterised by recklessness,  
and as the ground has never been properly sur-  
veyed, and as the concessions, that are never  
officially demarcated, are located by means of more  
or less vague geographical references, there is no  
security that they do not overlap or will not be  
a source of dispute and of law-suits. Settlers on  
the concession of the Peruvian Corporation are also  
exempt from taxes for 10 years. Sales of land to  
planters have lately been effected at the price of  
1/3 a hectare, say 8s. per acre, and there are also  
colonists on the land receiving advances from the  
company, and getting title-deeds in their grants  
when the advances are worked off. Special ar-  
rangements are made with intending planters in  
special circumstances.

"The climate of the whole Chanchamayo and  
Perene district is excellent, and malarial fever may  
be said to be unknown. Labor is supplied by  
the Indians from the Cordillera, the ordinary wage  
being from 50 to 60 c. Peruvian silver per day.

"Besides coffee, cacao, coconuts, tobacco, indigo,  
rice, sugar cane, maize, &c., can be grown on the  
Perene, while wild vanilla is found in the forest,  
and could be brought under domestic culture.

"An experimental plantation of tea is also  
being made. In addition to the light timber,  
cabbage-wood, &c., growing in the valley, there  
are found valuable trees like the walnut and cedar,  
and several kinds of hard woods.

"NOTE.—The Peruvian sole has been taken  
throughout as equivalent to 2s. The actual average  
rate of exchange from June 30, 1893, to June 30,  
1894, was 2s. 0 3/4d."

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

PORTO ALEGRE, MONTVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES

AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder &amp; Co., J. H. Schroder &amp; Co.,

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From The Chilian Times.

## THE COAL INDUSTRY IN CHILI.

An old subscriber to the *Chilian Times* contributes the following interesting article on an important Chilian mining industry. The Chilian miner ships his coal without screening, whereas Green Ticket and Brown Ducken fields' coals from Australia are dumped over three screens. Every country in the world during the two last decades have more or less doubled their output. Chili alone is the exception. The same mining difficulties have been met with abroad as in Chili. The problems in geological formations, such as faults, breaks, loss and thinning of the seams, soft roofs, floodings, poor quality

at the outcrop, scarcity of timber, shale, iron pyrites, sulphur, brittleness, combustion, and such like abominations have all been vanquished everywhere, by means of time, patience and money. All these difficulties with greater ease can be overcome in Chili, for the Chilian miner, the miner *par excellence*, cannot be beaten for hard work, constancy, and cheapness. The great and paramount obstacle against the Chilian coal industry is the difficulty, nay, impossibility we might say, of obtaining clear title deeds to carboniferous properties, but once let it be proved that this obstacle has been removed, and the sun will once again shine on this now down-trodden industry.

It has been proved that the Chilian coal measures extend from Coronel to Puerto Montt. There is enough coal proved to exist not only to supply the home demand, but enough to supply some of the neighbouring republics as well. There is consequently no necessity of giving facilities in the way of premiums or *denuncio* laws to pioneers or explorers. These laws are all very well in countries where coal is not known to exist, or where it has to be searched for, worked at, over a hundred metres vertical down in the bowels of the earth, or in countries thickly crossed with railways, where every facility can be obtained for quick despatch, and easy shipping, and where an acre of land has to be paid for in pounds sterling, at an enhanced price, instead of in debased dollars at so much a *cuadra*, as in south Chili. Hundreds of square miles of land possessing coal seams, ranging from three to nine feet thick, could be obtained for a mere song, if any one cared to open up and work the coal on payment of a small royalty of, say, 10 cents to 20 cents per ton shipped. But it is sufficient to know that any offer is under consideration when at once the proprietor who has squatted with his family on the land for years, finds a host of heirs spring up like mushrooms after a gentle shower, only immediately to put an end to all negotiations. We won't make any mention of those snakes charmed by the sweet music of judge and *financiero*, who quietly lie back till the railway and piers have been built, and the shaft has been sunk and when the once desolate country has acquired a busy air, with its administration house, factory, miners' cottages, shops, &c., step forward like bandits on the high road, and claim your money or your life. This is one of the many disgraceful features against the Chilian coal industry. These peculiar little ways can only be obviated in the future by government appointing a commission, empowered with ample facility to work the solution of so grave a question as clear title deeds, and this to be done within a given date, say three years, or less if possible. After this has been satisfactorily settled, any capitalist on proving by tangible guarantee that he means to open up a coal field with the necessary capital, of say \$1,000,000 or over, shall have free use of the coal measures on the estate he has not previously been able to either lease or purchase, on account of non-possession of clear title deeds, the only court of appeal to be the government commission, and their verdict to be final. No difficulties may be anticipated regarding the boundaries of the estates, for in Chili they are fairly delineated, and are rarely the cause of litigation. The vexed question has always been brought about by *herederos*, under the scientific wings of *tinterillos*, and blackmailing lawyers. The present law *en proyecto* on the "*Libre denuncio*" no doubt has been brought about with patriotic ends, and with the object of putting an end to the difficulty regarding title deeds. It will have quite the contrary effect, and damn for ever the Chilian coal industry. It is not permissible to suppose that any sane person is going to work three small *perencias* that the law will allow, when he knows that with less than \$1,000,000 he can do absolutely nothing. Who is going to be the first man amongst the many *denunciantes* to build the railway, open out the port, build piers, &c., &c. The wealth of England would not be sufficient to work the *perencias* that might be solicited on so huge a coal-bearing tract of country as from Coronel to Puerto Montt!!!

The submarine coal was made *denunciable* a few years ago, and at a given moment a game of grab was played when all the supposed coal was denounced, but from that date forward not a single mine has been opened up, and so it will be on the inland coal fields. Enough difficulties are to be met with in coal winning without any ne-

cessity of hampering with fresh intricacies of a judicial order. We have quite a phalanx of martyrs, past and present, in the cause of black diamonds, whose law suits have found resting places in the distant archives of Lima, Paris, Rome, and Florence, connected with the names of Florent, Reynoso, Wheelwright, Prado, &c., &c. Their petitions were met with silent contempt. They all fell victims to a mining law, the strings whereof were pulled by judges, lawyers, and *finterillos* for their exclusive benefit, and to the utter damnation of the coal industry of Chili.

People are shy of trying their hand at coal mining in Chili, although the prices ruling in the market are sufficient to warrant the future of this industry. The demand steadily increases. The output decreases. The imports from abroad are at the rate of 50,000 tons per month. The railway extension of the country a few years ago was 600 kilometres, to-day it is more than double that and it is rapidly increasing. The demand for domestic uses has doubled these last few years. Gas works, manufactures, &c., have also doubled, causing an increased demand for coals. The greatest consumers of Chilean coals, however, are the foreign going and coasting steamers, all of them filling their bunkers at the Chilean coaling ports. The following statistics taken from the *Estadística Comercial de la República* will readily prove the extraordinary increase in steamer tonnage cleared from Chilean ports.

	1876	Tons.
Foreign going, 940 steamers...	1,138,196	
Coasting 2,039 "...	1,549,564	
Total...	2,687,760	
	1886	
Foreign going, 953 steamers...	1,363,081	
Coasting 4,349 "...	4,398,323	
Total...	5,761,401	
	1892	
Foreign going, 1,459 steamers...	2,370,501	
Coasting 4,747 "...	5,003,079	
Total...	7,373,580	

Statistics for 1894 are not ready yet, but it is calculated in the statistical department of the custom-house that they will be more or less as follows:—

	1894	Tons.
Foreign going, 2000 steamers...	3,000,000	
Coasting 6,000 "...	6,000,000	
8,000 steamers	9,000,000	

These figures speak for themselves and do not require commenting upon. They likewise speak volumes for the general future prosperity of Chili, which would be greatly enhanced could the yearly payment to the foreigner of say \$13,000,000 for coals be obtained by an increased output of Chilean coals. The effect this would work on exchange goes without saying.

#### TRINIDAD ISLAND. THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTA".

In the course of a long cruise in the South Atlantic and up the South American rivers in the years 1880 and 1881, with my little yacht *the Paleon*, I found myself, more by accident than intention, in the neighborhood of the small desert island of Trinidad. We were bound from Montevideo to Bahia, and, after running before a heavy pumper off the River Plate, we fell in with strong head winds, and had to thrash our way to windwards for upwards of a thousand miles of choppy seas and boisterous weather, while the rain poured down upon us almost without cessation, as it not infrequently does during the season of the northerly Brazilian monsoon.

We steered a course away from the land to the eastward, hoping to meet with more favorable winds, when we had obtained an offing of some four or five hundred miles. Vessels bound north from the Plate during the season of the northerly monsoon invariably pursue this plan, sailing as much as seven hundred miles coast hauled on the port tack before they go about and make their northering. This it was that our course brought us in the vicinity of Trinidad, which lies in latitude 29°30' south and longitude 29°22' west, distant about seven hundred miles from the coast of Brazil, and my curiosity being aroused by the description of the islet in the "South Atlantic Directory" I decided to land and explore it.

We came to an anchor off this desolate spot on December 8, 1881, and we remained there for nine days. Our adventures of various sorts, the perils of landing, the attacks made on us by the multitudes of hideous land-crabs and ferocious sea-birds, our difficult climb over the volcanic mountains, and finally our anything but regretful departure from one of the most uneasy and dispiriting spots on earth, are fully

set out in my book, "The Cruise of the *Paleon*." On turning to that book I find that I state there that I had more than enough of Trinidad, and would on no account set foot on its barren shores again—a rash resolution which I was destined to break nearly ten years after my first visit to the island.

The descriptions of Trinidad in the "South Atlantic Directory" are all of an old date, and were supplied at different times by captains of vessels in want of water or with crews stricken with scurvy, who effected a landing in order to procure water or the purlain and other greens which abound on some portions of the shore. Halley in 1700, Amasa Delano in 1803, and Commodore Owen in 1822 visited the island, and it is from their accounts that most of the information concerning it has been gathered. All describe the landing as extremely difficult, and often quite impracticable, on account of the almost perpetual surf which breaks on the iron-bound coast. Consequently mariners avoided the coral reefs, and sought to have been buried here some seventy years ago, has induced no less than five different bands of adventurers in the course of the last twelve years to fit out vessels for the purpose of seeking their fortunes among the volcanic ash.

This is an account of the most recent of these ventures, and I think it will be the last of them; for whereas all the previous explorations were consequences of want, the difficulty of landing, and other causes, failed to make any real attempt at digging into the landscape which now covers the spot where the treasure is supposed to lie, and, losing heart in the presence of the preliminary perils and discomforts, abandoned the island after a few days' stay, we succeeded in landing by degrees our tents, tools, and stores, and established quite a comfortable little settlement, while the digging was steadily carried on for three months, and many thousands of tons of earth and rock were removed.

We worked on until we were satisfied that further search was useless. We failed to find the treasure, but we did what our predecessors did not—we had a very good try for it; and we have, I think, at any rate proved that it is not worth the while of any other adventurers to go in search of this so carefully concealed hoard.

When I visited Trinidad in 1881 I was not aware that a treasure was supposed to be buried there, else I should most probably have prosecuted some preliminary search with the small crew—we were five all told—and the inadequate tools I had on board, so as to ascertain whether it would be worth while to organise a properly equipped expedition on my return home. It was not until the year 1885 that my attention was directed to paragraphs in the newspapers which spoke of the departure from the Tyne of the barque *Aurea* with a considerable company, including navvies, and well provided with the tools that were considered necessary for the recovery of the treasure.

These adventurers started full of hope, but were doomed to disappointment, as is shown in the following extract which I cut from a daily paper some months later:—

"Further information has been received regarding the unfortunate expedition of the *Aurea*, the vessel chartered by a number of Tynesiders for a voyage to the small island of Trinidad, off the coast of Brazil, where it was reported a large amount of treasure was concealed. The last letter from one of the seamen, a young man named Russell, to his parents in North Shields, states that it is with the greatest pleasure that he has an opportunity of writing, and continues to say that the *Aurea* left the island on April 29, and, he was sure, the crew were not sorry at leaving. He states that eight seamen were ashore fourteen days, and at the end of that time they were so exhausted with the want of water and provisions and with the scorching heat, that they had all to be carried on board. As a consequence eight of them were laid down with fever, and out of the eight two seamen died. The expedition was thus unfortunate in more than one respect. The *Aurea*, according to the writer of the letter, was at Trinidad in the West Indies, and was expected to leave for England. Russell says nothing about the treasure; the burden of his letter is that the crew left the island with the greatest satisfaction."

This ill-fated expedition of the *Aurea* was, so far as my information goes, the last before that of the *Alerta*.

In the autumn of 1888, I happened to meet some North Shields people who knew the history of the treasure and of the previous expeditions. They told me that there had been some talk lately of fitting out another vessel to renew the quest, and that many undeniably shrewd Tynesiders had a complete faith in the existence of the treasure, and were willing, despite former failures, to risk their money and lives in order to discover it. My informant

gave me an outline of the evidence on which this faith was based, and I heard enough to so interest me that I forthwith took train to South Shields and put myself into communication with the heads of the *Aurea* expedition, with the view, in case I should consider the prospects of securing the treasure to be not too remote, of fitting out a small yacht and sailing away once more to Trinidad.

The following is the substance of the story as I heard it from Mr. A., who was the prime mover of the last venture, and who himself sailed in the *Aurea*, and passed fourteen days on the island. "There is now living not far from Newcastle a retired sea captain, Captain P., who was in command of an East Indianman engaged in the opium trade in the years 1848 to 1850. At that time the China seas were infested by pirates, so that his vessel carried a few guns, and a larger crew than is usual in these days. He had four quartermasters, one of whom was a foreigner. Captain P. is not sure of his own nationality, but thinks he was a Russian Finn. On board the vessel the man went under the name of the pirate, on account of a deep scar across his cheek, which gave him a somewhat sinister appearance. He was a reserved man, better educated than the ordinary sailor, and possessing a good knowledge of navigation.

Captain P.—took a liking to him, and showed him kindness on various occasions. This man was attacked by dysentery on the voyage from China to Bombay, and by the time the vessel reached Bombay he was so ill, in spite of the captain's nursing, that he had to be taken to the hospital. He gradually sank, and when he found that he was dying, he told Captain P., who frequently visited him at the hospital, that he felt very grateful for the kind treatment he had received at his captain's hands, and that he would prove his gratitude by revealing a secret to him that might make him one of the richest men in England. Captain P.—says that he appeared very uneasy about this secret, and insisted on the door of the ward being closed so that there might be no listeners. He then asked Captain P.—to go to his chest and take out from it a parcel. The parcel contained a piece of old tarlatan with a plan of the island of Trinidad on it.

"The man gave him the plan, and told him that at the place indicated on it—that is, under the mountain known as the Sugar-loaf—there was an immense treasure buried, consisting principally of gold and silver plate and ornaments, the plunder of Peruvian churches which certain pirates had concealed there in the year 1821. Much of this plate, he said, came from the cathedral of Lima, having been carried away from there during the war of independence, when the Spaniards were escaping the country, and that among other riches there were several massive golden candlesticks.

"He further stated that he was the only survivor of the pirates, as all the others had been captured by the Spaniards and executed in Cuba some years before, and consequently it was probable that no one but himself knew of this secret. He then gave Captain P.—instructions as to the exact position of the treasure in the bay under the Sugar-loaf, and enjoined him to go there and search for it, as it was almost certain that it had not been removed. The quartermaster died shortly afterwards."

Now this story, so far, bears a strong family resemblance to many other stories of pirate treasure, mythical or otherwise, and although there can be no doubt that great stores of valuable plunder are still lying hidden away in this fashion on many a West Indian bay and desert ocean island, the dying quartermaster's deposition was hardly enough by itself to warrant the expense of fitting out an expedition for Trinidad. But on making researches it was found that his story was corroborated in many remarkable ways.

In the first place the archives of Cuba were inspected, and a record was discovered which showed that a gang of pirates who had plundered Spanish vessels sailing from Lima had been hanged at Havana at the time mentioned.

The probability of the story is further strengthened by the actual history of Peru during the war of independence. It appears that the Spanish population of Lima entertained a wholesome dread of the liberators of their country, and deposited large sums of money and a vast amount of plate in the forts for security. Lima was then a city extremely rich in gold and silver plate, and the value of the property lying in the fortress alone was estimated by Lord Dundonald as at least six millions sterling.

Lord Dundonald, who was at the time in command of the Chilean fleet which had been sent to the assistance of the liberators of Peru, endeavored to obtain possession of this fortress by negotiations, and offered the Spanish governor to permit his free departure with two-thirds of this treasure on condition of the remainder, together with the fortress, being given up to the Chilean squadron. The admiral hoped by means of this one-third to abate the untimely spirit of his men, who had received no pay for a long period, and who were, moreover, in a state of actual desertion. But, to Lord Dundonald's disgust, the Peruvian Protector, San Martin, for purposes of his own, allowed the garrison to

evacuate the fortress, carrying away with them the whole of these riches. Later on, however, Lord Dundonald took the responsibility on himself of seizing the Protector's yacht at Ancon, and discovered that it was entirely ballasted with silver coin and uncoined gold. With this he paid his sailors some of their arrears of pay and prize-money.

During the first few years of their liberty the unhappy Limeros must have occasionally regretted the old Spanish misrule, bad as it was; for their liberators plundered them in the most shameless fashion, and most of the wealthy citizens of Lima were reduced to a state of abject poverty. The tyrannical Protector inflicted great hardships on the Spanish inhabitants, and among other of his decrees one was passed confiscating to the public treasury one-half of all their property. When some of these unhappy people, driven to desperation, took to sea and endeavored to escape with the remaining half of their possessions, the republican officers boarded their vessels and, wholly regardless of the decree, appropriated this half also.

The wealth of Lima, the richest city of Spanish America, was soon scattered far and wide, and disappeared for ever; but it is probable that only a small proportion of it fell into the hands of the liberators; for the new executive was not sufficiently well organised to carry out fully the decrees of confiscation. I do not think that the property to the value of six million sterling which was carried away by the Spanish garrison has been all traced, but the records of the day show that the Spaniards took every opportunity of escaping to sea in any sort of vessel they could procure, carrying with them all the property they could collect, in the hope of reaching the mother country or some neutral port.

It must have been a glorious time for adventurous spirits, not over-burdened with scruples; for it seems that all the gold and precious stones of Peru were travelling about recklessly by sea and land without any proper protection. The pirates who then swarmed in those seas were not slow to avail themselves of this rare opportunity, and carried on a flourishing business until such time as they were caught and hanged by that terrible English admiral.

Numerous of the practical craft hovered around the Peruvian ports, and the bays were equipped vessels of the Spanish fugitives, fell an easy prey to them. But Lord Dundonald, on the other hand, was ever pursuing the pirates with great energy. He captured many of them, and, later on, he was able to boast that he had swept the West Coast clean of these scourges of the sea.

It is known, however, that several of these craft escaped his vigilance, and that enormous quantities of cathedral plate and specie were never recovered from their hands.

The pirate vessel that succeeded in reaching the islet of Trinidad is supposed to have been one of these.

Captain P., on leaving Bombay after the death of his quartermaster, had intended to land on Trinidad and examine the spot indicated on the pirate's plan; but as he had a rather runny crew, and was himself crippled with a broken arm, he thought it prudent not to make the attempt then, and so passed the islet and sailed home.

(To be continued in our next.)

#### THE TRINIDAD QUESTION.

—Minister Mendonça is also among those who knew nothing about the occupation of Trinidad, although it was known in New-York early in June.

—The excitement in Brazil respecting Trinidad is preposterous. The island has been British for two centuries. Consequently to make out a case Brazil has to go back before that period. Accordingly instructions have been telegraphed to the minister here to make anxious inquiries. Lord Salisbury, we understand, has properly expressed his willingness to discuss the matter; but the whole question is out of the range of practical politics. The Brazilians have quite enough to do to set their affairs in order and repair the mischief that has been done during the past six or seven years. If they will set themselves soberly to that they will have the willing support of other countries, and especially of our own.—*The Statist*, July 27.

—The question with respect to the possession of the Trinidad islet, which has arisen between our own government and that of Brazil, is now doubtless the subject of friendly diplomatic discussion. It was regarded as being of no practical, strategical, or commercial use—not even, as we had ourselves surmised, for a coaling station—until it was discovered that it might be of service as a landing place for a telegraph cable, and it is its proposed utilisation for this purpose that has brought about the present trouble, which has been happily described as "a storm in a tea cup." There has been a great deal more fuss made about this affair than is at all necessary. It is ridiculous to imagine that two important states could afford to produce a rupture of their friendly relations in respect of the ownership of a piece of barren rock in mid-ocean, where no creature of man exists save hideous land crabs and foul and cruel sea-birds." As a matter of fact, the two governments, in spite of frenzied and bellicose telegrams, are on excellent terms, and will settle this litigious difficulty in the serene circumstance of diplomacy. The rights of Brazil, in our opinion, are in fact incontestable.—*South American Journal*, Aug. 3.



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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1895.

THE report of the committee that organized the budget estimates for the coming year has been published, and requires more attentive examination than we have been able to give to it. The general impression of the very long preface is not unsatisfactory, although to justify the continuation of the high import duties the committee decided that it was necessary to advance the currency value of importations—now estimated upon the basis of an exchange of 244 per milreis, to the equivalents at an exchange of 144, and it has also proposed restrictive measures upon exchange operations—or rather speculations—which we are persuaded will prove inefficacious, if the law is passed by Congress. It is also proposed to levy 30 o/o of the import duties in gold, and as this measure has many opponents we feel justified in attempting to advocate its adoption. In fact we would advocate the collection of all import duties in gold; not upon the basis of present tariffs, but upon those in vigor, when the finance minister of the provisional government upset the whole financial economy of the country. The generally accepted estimate is that the Brazilian Treasury requires to meet its engagements abroad between £4,500,000 and £6,000,000 per annum, and the question from a practical, business point of view is how this important sum can be remitted with the least possible disturbance to the interests of commerce and trade. We contend by collecting customs revenue in gold, and will endeavor to elucidate the opponents of this measure, by an appeal to business usages and practice. The objection that whether the Treasury takes exchange direct from the market, or that the importers buy sterling or gold to pay duties is indifferent, for the amount of gold produced by the exportation of Brazilian produce remains unchanged, may be true theoretically, but will not stand examination by comparison with the movements of the exchange market here, for there is no one connected with this, that has not repeatedly noted the effect of the reports that the Treasury was buying exchange, and the advantage is evident of avoiding all interference when this is so readily secured by obliging importers to purchase £7,000 or £10,000 per day, instead of the Treasury purchasing £40,000 or £50,000 when this is necessary. It will do more to curtail speculation in exchange, than all the penalties sought to be imposed upon the operators of the Rua da Alameda and the Petropolis bar. Importers object to the extra trouble involved by the collection of duties in different currencies, and some extreme patriots seem to conceive that an insult to the paper currency is hidden in this measure; to the former we may submit that there need be no more inconvenience in paying the duties in sterling exchange, than is now involved in purchasing a draft for remittance, if the regulations to be organized by the government are properly studied; and as to the latter, the only possible answer is that the Brazilian Treasury may be filled with paper money to its very pinnacles, but the foreign creditor will have none of it, and coffee, or rubber, or sugar, or cotton must be purchased with this currency, in order that it may possess any exchangeable value. Then it is contended that the system has already proved a failure; we contest this, for we do not consider it was even subjected to a fair trial. The provisional government scheme of collecting duties in coin alone was absolutely impracticable in a country that

virtually possesses no gold coinage, but if that proportion of the duties, that must be paid in gold, can be satisfied by a bank receipt, or a document representing gold milreis convertible into sterling at the option of the holder, we confess we can see no inconvenience to the importer, who will merely convert his paper milreis, at the current rate of exchange, into gold, in precisely the same manner as he now pays in currency to obtain a sterling draft. It has been evident for more than the past few years now that the balance of trade between Brazil and foreign countries is so very close that an increase of government engagements abroad is at once felt in the exchange market here or in other words when the currency sent to the Treasury by the custom houses has to be used for meeting engagements abroad its purchasing value immediately deteriorates. During the Empire rates were sustained merely by the periodical foreign loans, which relieved the exchange market of the greater part of Treasury remittances, and left the balance of trade subject to the demand for and supply of bills on foreign markets, but the criticisms—to our mind unjust—of the recent loan made in London must have shown the government that Brazil's credit requires careful attention, and that further applications to the London market must be postponed. The question then of government remittances is: how is the gold to be sent abroad with the least disturbance to business interests? And we contend that the answer is; by collecting import duties in money that is acceptable to the foreign creditor. If no new billon is produced, there is certainly no reduction in the amount produced by the exports from the country, and we are persuaded that the transfer of the Treasury's exchange business from the hands of officials to those of import merchants can only result in advantage to all.

THE Portuguese say that "when gossip quarrel, the truth appears," and we think this has some application to the late controversy between the native mills, that spin Brazilian cotton into yarn, and the weaving mills, which find it more profitable to import the yarn spun and dyed from abroad. No one can contest that goods made of imported yarn, even when woven here, cannot strictly be classified as "national," but matches made of imported wood, packed in imported boxes and charged with imported chemicals are so considered, and various other articles could be specified, that are in precisely the same circumstances. If then "national industry" in cotton manufactures must be protected, it appears to us that the spinners have the stronger argument in their favor, for their raw material at least is not imported; and we say at least with intention, for the machinery, fuel, dyes, and all other articles used by both classes of mills are of foreign production. We have no intention of opening a controversy as regards protection and free trade, for we are of the opinion that native raw material may properly be converted into articles of consumption at home, and the increased cost of producing these may be fairly covered by levying duties on similar manufactured goods produced abroad, but there is always here in Brazil an inclination to consider import duties a tax upon the foreigner, and the consequence is that under the shade of the tariff unwholesome "national industry" weeds are produced, while to the attentive student, or merchant, it is only too clear that the result of high tariffs is an increase of cost to the consumer, a decrease of the revenue derived from the custom houses, and last, but not least, an almost irresistible temptation for smuggling. The mill owners and others here point with pride to the quality of their products, but is it at all surprising that with precisely similar machinery, material and skilled labor the Brazilian mill turns out articles quite as good as the foreigner? Then philanthropy is dragged into the question and the schools for children, savings funds etc. are referred to; and none of these, it appears to us, has the slightest bearing on the question of protecting native industrial enterprises. We say that we do not consider it essentially material that the native produced goods should be sold to the consumer at a price below that charged by the foreign producer for similar articles, and if, and we think the if is perhaps superfluous, the profits on manufacturing cottons in Brazil are very satisfactory, that this arises from the duties on the im-

ported article being excessive, or from the manifestly ridiculous hypothesis, that importers' profits are quite as large, as those of the native millers. As it is utterly impossible in a country like Brazil for the "native industry" to supply the demand even for cheap cotton goods, importations must continue, and it seems to us, that when any further claims for increased duties are pressed upon the government a very proper inquiry to the applicants should be "What profits are you dividing?" As foreigners we are of course open to a charge of taking no note of the question of an improved general condition resulting from emancipating the country from foreign importations, but our answer to this, as stated above, that the profits on cotton manufacturing are already satisfactory, and the interest of the Brazilian consumer cannot possibly be advanced by increased import duties, which can only mean increased profits for those interested in "national industry."

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The new Brazilian minister to Uruguay presented his credentials on the 22nd.

—The recent accident to ex-President Herrera, at Montevideo, was due to the accidental discharge of a revolver which he had in his pocket while at the theatre.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires report an impending revolution in Corrientes, the revolution being ready to cross over to that province from Rio Grande. A Brazilian consul on the border has been dismissed for complicity in the affair.

—The *Pharos Island* lazaretto is at it again. The steamer *Don Juan* landed there three seamen who were in attendance 5 days. The charge made upon the captain of the steamer, was £85 or at the rate of £5.13.4 per man, per day. A rather stiff bill even for an establishment in which the President of the Uruguay republic holds a direct interest.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The standing army of the republic is to be raised to sixteen thousand men. If the number of generals and other high officers are to be increased in proportion, the chances are that taxation will have to be duplicated. A dozen or so of cap-t. generals and a good-sized staff of field-marshal will be requisite to keep the increased army in anything like efficiency.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The much-talked-of floating dock that was brought out in sections from France for repairing and cleaning the torpedos-louis has, according to the *Times*, proved useless to accommodate the large class of boats. When the *Murad* endeavored to get into the dock it was found that the ponderous apparatus would not sink sufficiently to permit her entry. The representative of the builders, the Cuscut factory, claims that his firm have complied with the conditions to construct the dock, and that the fault lies with those officials who supervised the putting together of the sections. It is probable, in view of the manner in which matters that affect the army and navy are conducted, that the builders' representative is in the right.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 17.

—There was a great fuss made as to what would happen to those national guards who did not attend their drill on Sunday, and the police made a kind of hunt which resulted in the capture of a very large number of absentees. Up to the present there has nothing been done in the way of punishment to these young men, and the attendance at the Sunday drills is getting worse each time. For drill, keep within doors, but their commanding officer knows of their absence, and yet nothing is done. Each day of their whole business becomes more and more the nature of a farce, and will continue so until the powers that be take real action.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 18.

—The minister of war is determined to have the law regarding the service of the national guard respected, and on Sunday next there is to be another grand hunt for the absentees, the police having made arrangements for the scouring of all the frontons, the race courses and other places where men do most assemble, and the bobbies have received orders to hale off any one who cannot show that of enrolment in the reserve force. On this account those Britishers who attend the races on Sunday, and their name is legion, had better take the precaution to provide themselves with their passports or else their certificate of citizenship, as the police will not be very trustful on the mere word of anyone on this occasion.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 10.

—The tobaccoists are in the seventh depth of despair at the new tax which the government appears to have imposed for the special purpose of destroying this industry as far as it is able to do so, for the restrictions and impositions of the new tax are simply scandalous and show the very slightest notion of internal economy on the part of its projector. Every article in stock on the 16th will have to be stamped and to do this one small shop alone will need some fifteen thousand dollars. In addition to the new tax there is to be another new tax that will impose a levy on the anticipated profits of the merchant, a scandalous mode of procedure, while in addition to this the most elaborate sets of books will have to be kept and the shops open any time to a visit from one of the miserable impostors who are called government inspectors, and any article not stamped is liable to such legislation in view of the Fiji Islands, but not like the Argentine republic. It is then small wonder that all the dealers in cigars, etc. are selling off stock at liquidation prices.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 14.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUG. 22.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues spoke on the bill for regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. In his opinion the intervention for which Art. 6 provides is obligatory when there is no doubt as to the hypothesis mentioned in that article. When there is doubt on the subject, intervention is wrong. The right of intervention in conformity with the said article may be exercised by all the branches of the government, each within its proper sphere of action. The faculty of asking for intervention belongs, in his opinion, to all branches of the respective state governments, and even to municipal authorities and to individual citizens.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Nilo Pecanha spoke in favor of the bill relating to a badge of office for the President of the republic. The bill passed by a vote of 73 to 67. The bill on foreign life insurance companies was passed in 3rd discussion by a vote of 95 to 50. On motion of Deputy José Carlos the discussion of the budget of the department of finance was postponed 48 hours. Deputies Vergue de Abreu, Tonjato Moreira and Leovigildo Figueiredo spoke against the amendments of the Senate to the bill on public lands. Deputy Luiz Detzi spoke against the law schools bill.

AUG. 23.—*Senate*.—Senator Virgílio Damasio spoke on the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. News of the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul being received, he moved to adjourn the honor of the event. At the suggestion of the chair, who remarked that it would be better to await an official communication, the motion was withdrawn.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Francisco Alencastro spoke against the bill creating a corps of supernumerary officers. The bill was defended by Deputy Carlos Jorge. Deputy Valladares opposed the bill, asserting that he could not understand how any one at the present time could have the courage to propose measures imposing new burdens on the treasury. Deputies Filinto Pires, Ovídio Abuntes and Glicerio spoke in favor of the bill and Deputy Frederico Borges opposed it. Deputies Victorino Monteiro, Frederico Borges, Serzedelo and Glicerio spoke on the telegrams from Gen. Galvão and Tavares relating to the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul.

AUG. 24.—*Senate*.—Senator Virgílio Damasio offered a motion, signed by himself and 25 others, for congratulating the nation and the President of the republic on peace in Rio Grande and for adjourning in honor of the pacification of that state. Senator Ramiro Barcellos criticised the telegram of the Gen. Tavares and Galvão asking for the revision of the state constitution. Senator Canham admitted that the telegram was improper, but deprecated giving undue importance thereto. He thought that at such a time every one should smother his resentment and take part in the general rejoicing. Senator Glicerio defended Gen. Galvão, who, he said, is thoroughly identified with the President of the republic. To speak one, he asserted, is to attack the other. Senator Ray Barbosa availed himself of the occasion to review abuses that have been committed and to plead in favor of tolerance, justice and liberty. The motion was unanimously voted.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Glicerio warmly eulogized the conduct of the President of the republic, who, he said, had, by his ability and tact, succeeded in effecting the pacification of Rio Grande without sacrificing the prestige either of the general government or of that of the state. He moved for the appointment of a committee to congratulate the President and for the adjournment of the day. The motion was supported by Deputy Nilo Pecanha, who offered an amendment extending the congratulation to Dr. Júlio de Castilhos, governor of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Deputy Victorino Monteiro made a violent attack on General Galvão, whom he described as a cowardly general totally devoid of a sense of military honor, and whose conduct he denounced as criminal. His language excited vehement protests and counter-protests, producing such disorder and confusion in the proceedings of the chamber that the president suspended the sitting. Deputy Serzedelo made a conciliatory speech and was followed by Deputy Zama, who also displayed moderation and good temper and who availed himself of the opportunity to ask for the pacification of Bahia and for a vigorous foreign policy. Deputy Filinto da Rocha defended Castilhos and his party and attacked Gen. Galvão. Deputy Pedro Mincay defended the sitting, which the chamber unanimously adopted, according also the amendment of Deputy Nilo Pecanha.

AUGUST 26.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues moved to ask for information in regard to affairs in Amazonas, whose governor, he asserted, has just caused the State constitution to be amended and is now, under the cover of the new amendments, engaged, on the eve of a gubernatorial election, in replacing elected municipal authorities with officers of his own appointment. Senator Virgílio Damasio spoke on the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the Constitution.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Aureliano Barbosa and Neiva spoke on the budget of the navy Department. Deputy Augusto Montenegro opposed the bill recognizing the diplomatic corps. The bill on the corps of supernumerary army officers was voted with amendments in 3rd discussion. Several other bills were also voted.

AUG. 27.—*Senate*.—Senator Francisco Machado answered the speech of Senator Coelho Rodrigues on affairs in Amazonas. The bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution was passed by the vote, preference being given to the substitute bill of Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões, the first Article of which passed by a vote of 27 to 25. In the 2nd Article the vote on the provision empowering the government to mobilize the national guard was a tie, Senator Moraes Lacerda declaring that he voted against the provision, because the constitution gives this power solely to congress which does not, constitutionally, possess the faculty of delegating its powers to the government. The vote on the 4th Article was also a tie. The rest of the bill was passed. Senator Ottonia spoke against the bill recognizing the tribunal of accounts. He saw no necessity, he said, for increas-

ing the number of employes from 50 to 76. Nor did he deem it advisable to add 34 1st and 2nd clerks with 26 3rd and 4th clerks. — *Chambers of Deputies*—Deputies Nilo Pecanha, Augusto Severo and Thomaz Cavalcante spoke on the budget of the navy department. The last of these speakers took occasion to say that he does not think that peace has been definitely re-established in Rio Grande do Sul. Deputy José Carlos said that the navy yards at Rio de Janeiro and Ilha should be transferred to other points and that at Pernambuco might without detriment to the service be suppressed. Deputy Eduardo Ramos asked the Chamber to reject the Senate's amendment to the bill on public lands. Deputy Thomaz Delella introduced a bill for compensating the municipal council of Rio de Janeiro for the disbursements which it had made for supplying the market with fresh meat. Deputy Frederico Hughes obtained leave to withdraw his motion relating to the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul and offered a motion to ask for information in regard to the disturbances on Rio do Ovelho on the previous days.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The contracts for constructing the railway from Petrópolis to Teresopolis was signed last Wednesday.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of yesterday says that the President of the Republic will send a message to Congress asking for a special appropriation of 15,000,000 for the Central railway.

—In São Paulo last Friday the inspectors of vehicles interrupted traffic on the railways by suddenly enforcing in the busiest part of the city the regulations requiring drivers to take out papers showing they are qualified for their work.

—Last Tuesday at the station of Sapopemba on the Central railway there was a collision between the Minas express train and a cattle train. One person was killed, four were wounded and a locomotive and 13 cars were very much damaged. It is thought that the collision was caused purposely and several arrests have been made.

—On the 26th the sub-director of the Central railway advised his chief that traffic would be established on the following day. After over three years of delays, complaints and charges of favoritism, it is not surprising that the director of the railway organized a *festa* in honor of the resumption of traffic on Brazil's principal line of communication.

—On the 30th ult. the *Jornal do Commercio* publishes the decision of the minister of interior of the question between the Associação Commercial and the war Department as to the interest on the *opulencia* originally belonging to the invalid's Asylo. The minister decides that the Associação is entitled to receive the interest, but must pay into the Treasury 12,000\$ per annum.

—An anonymous writer in the *Jornal* charged that coffee *gratas*, after presentation by exporters to the fiscal agency of Rio de Janeiro and Minas, were again put upon the market, and on the 30th ult. the respective State authorities denied the assertion positively. But the former Finance Secretary of Rio said it—or something like it—was not quite unknown in former times.

—The telms question of the 4% converted *opulencia* has again appeared, and on the 30th ult. a broker fills a column of the *Jornal* with figures to prove that if the government were to convert this stock into 5% currency *opulencia*, with 20% bonus added, by applying the difference between 4% gold and 5% currency interest to a sinking fund, the premium on 24,032,400\$ could be paid off in four or five years, according to the rate of exchange.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The state legislature of S. Paulo has passed a law for the introduction of 60,000 immigrants.

—The State government of Minas Geraes has contracted with Dr. Antonio Gomes da Silva Sanchez for the introduction of 2,000 Portuguese immigrants into that State.

—The salary of the president of the state of S. Paulo has been fixed at 24,000\$ per annum, in addition to which he will receive 18,000\$ for expenses. The vice-president of the state gets 18,000\$ per annum.

—The planters of the municipality of Rio das Pedras, S. Paulo, are to meet and come to an agreement not to seduce each other's colonists; if it be necessary to suborn laborers, these will have to be sought in another municipality.

—In S. Paulo a physician who had attended the late Marques de Três Rios (for three days, presented an account of 40,000\$. The heirs refused to pay it and the question was carried into the courts. Umpires appointed to value the physician's services have decided to allow him 15,000\$.

### RIO GRANDE DO SUL

There have been festivities in honor of peace both at Porto Alegre and at Pelotas. In those at the latter place the Castillistas have taken no part, while they have had exclusive control over those at the capital.

In some instances very unattractive answers have been received by Gen. Galvão; the circular which he addressed to the officers under his command communicating officially that peace had been made. This shows that much more is to be expected, and it is moreover a sign that once peace was made there has been a fight between Federalists and Castillistas, the latter being driven, after losing several men, across the border, where they were dispersed by Uruguayan authorities.

Gen. Galvão has appointed commissioners under the presidency of Capt. Fabio Barreto Leite to receive the arms of the revolutionists and has continued to disband irregular government troops.

At Pelotas some of the revolutionary leaders caused a mass to be sent for Admiral Saldanha da Gama, for whom a mass was also sent at Rio Grande.

Col. Thomaz Flores has published an address declaring that he has retired from political life.

### CRICKET AT SANTOS.

II. M. S. "ACORN" vs. SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

II. M. S. "ACORN."

1st Innings. 2nd Innings.

Mr. W. L. Gill, b. Barham, 0 b. w. b. Stuck, 5

Mr. W. L. Gill, b. Barham, 27 not out, 4

Mr. H. Hibberd, Capt., 9 not out, 22

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was given by a lady—a former resident of Santos—who, although she had left us, gave very material proof that she still took a lively interest in anything connected with our Club.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Sell for presiding; and after lustily cheering Mr. and Mrs. Sell and the ladies the meeting dispersed, bringing to a close one of the most successful days in the annals of the Club.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Senator Cunha Jr., who had been a confidential friend of the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto, died in this city on Sunday.

—Notwithstanding our belief in the Havas agency, we cannot swallow the statement that Galena is in the State of Chicago.

—The conversion of the great chief—"the Swan-necked Thunderbolt"—from a deputy into senator was consummated on the 29th ult.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* wants to know, you know, what the boys are making disturbances in the streets for. We know; they want a sound spanking!

—A local journal says that a proposition to subsidize a steamship line between New York, Rio and Santos is under examination by one of the committees of the Chamber of Deputies.

—Under the presidency of Marshal Almeida Barreto there has been organized a committee to raise a subscription for presenting a house to President Prudente de Moraes.

—The Havas people seem persuaded that *you-kee* is the correct denomination for an American citizen, just as *Jean Crapaud* is, among the barbarians, supposed to mean a native of France.

—On the 29th ult. the Chamber of Deputies approved the full fixing Admiral Gonçalves' gratification or reimbursement at 200,000\$. It is not much; rather less than one day's receipts at the Rio Custom-House.

—Why should the Havas agency lend itself to spreading scandals? On the 2nd we are informed that the Empress of Austria left Ischl, *incognito*, for Aix-les-Bains, where the King of the Belgians is stopping.

—The President of the republic refused to see the medical students who went to explain to him why they had attacked their fellow students for making a demonstration in honor of pacification of Rio Grande.

—Last Tuesday there was a collision between the ferry-boats *Quarta* and *Primeira*. The former was so much damaged that the passengers had to be removed to the shore. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

—A man here has invented a gas jet that is lighted automatically—and now let another man invent another that is extinguished automatically, for the benefit of the gentle rural party who generally blows out the gas.

—On Saturday the Supreme Court issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Col. Valladão and Olympio Ferraz, Batão de Pereira Franco and Dr. Piza e Almeida voted against it. Dr. José Hygino refrained from voting.

—In spite of the resolution voted at the meeting held on Wednesday some of the students of the Polytechnic school went on Thursday to Itamaraty palace and congratulated the President of the republic on peace in Rio Grande.

—On Friday President Prudente de Moraes went to Niterói for the purpose of examining the house at No. 6 Rua da Vera Cruz, where he expects to fix his residence temporarily, while taking sea-baths at Icaraí beach.

—On the 29th ultimo the *Jornal do Commercio* says a plate for printing 5\$ revenue stamps had disappeared from the Mint here, and that the market was full of these stamps. It surely should not be difficult to trace the thief in this case.

—At a meeting held on Wednesday by students of the Polytechnic School it was decided by a vote of 10 to 2 not to make a demonstration in honor of the president of the republic on account of the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul.

—A lunny man says the crisis on the Central railway is not now the scarcity of wagons, but the scarcity of merchandise. Financial affairs up country seem in a very unsatisfactory condition, even with coffee representing 800,000\$ arriving in Rio every day.

—"Fenny war in Brazil." Many of our readers doubtless remember the doggerel, commencing with these words, that circulated here in the time of the naval revolution. It is now appropriate for the poet to tune his lyre anew and sing of funny peace in Brazil.

—This is a curious world after all! a telegram published here on the 28th says small-pox is raging at Victoria, but, because a case of yellow fever appeared on the str. *Bellard*, the vessel was at once ordered to Ilha Grande. Why not have allowed the yellow fever man a berth among the more fortunate variola patients.

—It may interest someone to know that Sr. Ruy Barbosa declares that, a recent acquittal, by a Federal Court, of naval officer, "creates the practical charter of republican liberties; for liberal institutions do not commence to exist, until they pass from the legislative to the judicial decisions." The curious part is that Senator Ruy Barbosa overlooked furnishing the usual foot-note to explain whether this outburst was original, or borrowed.

—Last week the demonstrations in honor of peace gave cause to several disturbances. In one of these disturbances Gen. Alfredo Vicente Martins, Major Antônio Mascarenhas, Capt. Antônio do Valle and Hygino Rodrigues, all belonging to the Batalhão Tiradores, were very roughly handled. The last two were taken into custody, but through the intercession of Congressman Nilo Pecanha and Rivadavia Corrêa, were soon released. Dr. Miguel Gomes dos Santos, who styles himself *The Radical*, was found hiding in a confectionery and was also arrested, but, like the others, soon set at liberty. Hygino is said to be very severely wounded!

—While in England the lame, the halt and the blind manage to cast their votes at an important election, here in Brazil election days are avoided of to stop away from the polls, as well as from work.

—"In time of peace prepare for war." The wisdom of this maxim has just been demonstrated, for scarcely had peace in Rio Grande been announced before war in Rio de Janeiro commenced, not merely a war of words, as people at a distance may suppose, but a real war in which blows are current as coin [paper-money] of the realm [republic] and in which there are genuine scratches and bruises, not mortal, perhaps, nor even dangerous, but doubtless hurting almost as much as if they were. All this has probably been very shocking to those who were not prepared for it, and so we think we are justified in praising the wisdom of the maxim that bids us "prepare for war in time of peace."

—Peace, as well as war, it is said, has its victories, and we have just seen that it also has its sufferings. These sufferings were keenly felt last Tuesday by some medical students, who, without obtaining the permission of other medical students, resolved to go to Itamaraty and congratulate the President of the republic on peace in Rio Grande. They were assailed and some of them roughly handled, appearing in woful plight before the head of the nation. He heard what they had to say, had their wounds bound up with the assistance of his family, put them in the presidential carriage, and sent them on their way rejoicing and thinking, perhaps, that they had cause for congratulation after all.

### CRICKET IN RIO.

A RIO XI. vs. H. M. S. "RETRIBUTION," "BEAGLE," "BARRACOUTA" AND "ACORN."

This match was played on the Paysandú ground on the 20th inst., and resulted in an easy victory for the squadron, a result which could only be expected considering the total want of practice of the Rio team.

For the former Messrs. Hibberd, Salter, Gill and Davidson all showed excellent form with the bat, while Mr. Gill had a splendid bowling average of 7 wickets for 20 runs in Rio's first innings. For the latter Messrs. Skeay with the bat and R. Morrissey (two wickets for 6 runs) with the ball, did best.

### A RIO XI.

1st Innings. 2nd Innings.

H. L. Wheatley, c. Skut-

leworth, b. Short, 13 run out, 21

W. Morrissey, b. Short, 0 b. Short, 8

R. Morrissey, b. Gill, 0 did not bat

T. G. Nielsen, b. Gill, 2 b. Short, 0

H. F. Earl, b. Gill, 6 b. Short, 1

J. D. Needham, b. Gill, 1 run out, 1

C. Mackenzie, b. Gill, 0 did not bat

A. C. Skeay, not out, 10 c. Salter, b. Gill, 0

R. S. Voss, c. Hibberd, 1 did not bat

G. Gill, 7 not out, 7

C. Jackson, b. Gill, 1

F. L. Voss, (Capt.), 7

Ryan, 1 did not bat

Extras, 7 Extras, 3

Total, 59 Total for 6 wickets, 51

II. M. S. "RETRIBUTION," "BEAGLE," "BARRACOUTA" AND "ACORN."

1st Innings. 2nd Innings.

L. A. P. Davidson, *Acorn*, b. Morrissey, 20

Mr. A. J. V. Salter, *Beagle*, b. 32

Mr. C. F. Henderson, *Barracouta*, run out, 4

Mr. J. A. Hibberd, *Acorn*, not out, 25

Mr. W. L. Gill, *Acorn*, b. Wheatley, 4

L. F. Ryan, *Barracouta*, b. E. Voss, 2

L. F. Ryan, *Barracouta*, b. E. Voss, 2

Mr. W. Wheatley, *Retribution*, b. Wheatley, 2

Mr. E. A. Short, *Beagle*, run out, 0

Dr. H. P. Shuttleworth, *Acorn*, b. h. w., h. 3

Wheatley, 0

Lt. H. Grenfell, *Retribution*, c. and b. Wheatley, 0

Extras, 11

Total, 137

Mr. Maude umpired and Mr. Bonn scored for Rio.

A match will be played next Sunday between teams representing Rio and Niterói, commencing at 12.30.

## BUSINESS NOTES

The S. José theatre in S. Paulo is to be lighted with electricity.

—The board of directors of the Lloyd Brasileiro Co. has consented to give free conveyance to exhibitors sent to Pará for the exhibition to be held there next year.

—In S. Paulo on the 26th ult. the suit of the Companhia Importadora against the Commercial Union, Northern and Royal Assurance Cos. was decided against the latter, who were sentenced to pay 300,000\$, besides interest and costs, for the damages sustained by the Importadora from the fire on the night of Sept 27, 1893. Both parties appealed.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—If the government and congress were as industrious in reducing expenditure as they are in increasing taxation, it would certainly be much better for the country.

—On the 28th ult. a decree was signed approving the credit, voted by Congress, of 3,341,168-713 for interest guarantees to railways. Of course the money was paid months ago, and the decree seems to be nothing more than an indemnity bill.

—The budget committee of the chamber of deputies says that an average smoker pays a yearly tax of 50 francs in France, 45 francs in Austria, 30 francs in Hungary, 25 francs in Great Britain, 25 francs in the United States and only 500 reis in Brazil. It

.....	London	29 April
James Schonen .....	Hamburg	9 July
.....	Baltimore	3 July

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

[illegible]

**Rio de Janeiro.**



2, Rua 1ª de Março.

TELEGRAMS—INDOBANCO.

Circulation		Public Funds			
	262,095,800\$	Stock 5% currency (upolices).....		969,000—	97,400
	162,000,000	Bonds of 5% .....		937 000—	939 000
	24,600,000	Monies 4% (gold), converted.....		1,248 000—	259 000
	8,841,300	Gold Loan, 1868, 6% .....			
	24,761,500	Do do 1859, 4% .....			
	16,800,300	Do do 1880, 4% .....			
	17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....			
	7,340,000	“ of Minas Geraes, 5% .....		1,000 000—	
	4,000,000	“ of Rio de Janeiro, 5% .....			

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	94000—July 95	206\$900—208\$ 000
200,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8 000—July 95	908 500—214 000
.....	do and series.....	3 200—July 95	81 000—	81 000—
80,000,000	Constructor.....	200	2 000—July 95	16 000—17 0 0
15,000,000	Credito Mobil.....	200	3 000—July 95	38 000—
20,000,000	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	4 000—July 95	71 000—
10,000,000	do and series.....	100	12 000—July 95	223 000—225 000
157,185,500	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	6 000—July 95	137 000—157 500
.....	Republica do Brazil.....	300	3 000—July 95	69 000—70 000
.....	do .....	200	9 000—July 95	—245 000
22,000,000	Fuzil e Hypothecario.....	100	4 500—July 95	116 000—
.....	do .....	100	4 500—July 95	116 000—

Capital	Railways	Par		
40,000,000\$	Bahia e Minas.....	40\$	—	—
15,000,000	Mazarrinho.....	100	—	—
5,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	50	—	20\$000
.....	do and series.....	75	—	73 000
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	—	91\$000—94 000
70,000,000	Uniao Sorocabana.....	200	—	200 000—
.....	do .....	60	—	—

Capital	Telegraphs	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	— July 95	118\$000—
14,000,000	S. Christovão.....	800	— July 95	148 000—

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alfama.....	200\$	— July 95	272\$300—294\$000
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	300	14\$000—Aug 95	—255 000
3,000,000	Caraca.....	200	— July 95	—
6,000,000	Confiance Industrial.....	200	10 000—July 95	—
300,000	D. Isabel.....	200	25 000—Jan. 95	—
1,200,000	Industrial Minera.....	200	12 000—Aug. 95	—
1,000,000	Manufacture Furment.....	200	—Aug. 95	—
.....	do and series.....	50	6 000—Aug. 95	130 000
4 000,000	Petropolisina.....	200	— July 95	—
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	— July 95	—
160,000	Santa Lucia.....	200	— Sept. 95	—



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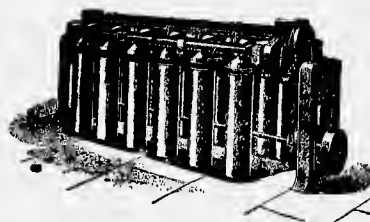
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" 22	Tamar	Santos.

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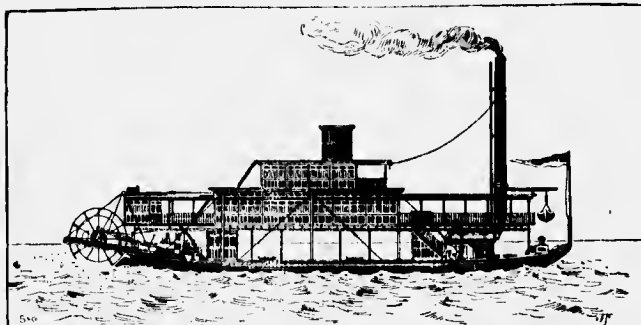
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